

CHROMOSOME NUMBERS IN THE GESNERIACEAE: V

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ABSTRACT. Chromosome numbers are recorded for forty-three species and one hybrid belonging to the Old World Gesneriaceae. The genera represented, with the number of species studied in brackets, are as follows: *Cyrtandra* (3), *Aeschynanthus* (8), *Boea* (2), *Chirita* (6), *Didymocarpus* (2), *Haberlea* (1), *Loxocarpus* (1), *Saintpaulia* (6 & 1 hybrid), and *Streptocarpus* (14). In *Streptocarpus* the counts for the most part conform to the normal pattern: $2n = 32$ in subgenus *Streptocarpus* and $2n = 30$ in *Streptocarpella*. There are, however, two species of subgenus *Streptocarpus* showing hexaploid and octoploid counts respectively: *S. variabilis* $2n = 96$ and *S. hildebrandtii* $2n = 128$.

The following paper reports chromosome counts made in Old World species of the family Gesneriaceae. The plants studied are from the collection at the Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh and are all of known wild origin. Specimens of all collections investigated are in the herbarium of the Royal Botanic Garden under the numbers quoted in Table 1. *Aeschynanthus* species have been identified by Mr P. J. B. Woods whilst all other identifications have been made by Mr B. L. Burt.

The cytological preparations were either acetocarmine or propionocarmine squashes of material which had been fixed in 3:1 ethanol:acetic acid. In the case of root tips, pretreatment was carried out in a saturated solution of paradichlorobenzene for three to four hours before fixation. Chromosome numbers are listed in Table 1 and illustrated in plate 9 a-f.

DISCUSSION

Discussion has been kept to a minimum as the topic has been given a much greater coverage in a paper reviewing all existing chromosome counts in the Old World Gesneriaceae (Ratter, 1975).

The chromosome number of $2n = 34$ has been recorded for both the *Cyrtandra* species listed in Table 1. This appears to be the usual number for the genus as shown by the counts given in Ratter & Prentice (1964), Storey (1966) and Ratter & Milne (1970).

Polysomaty occurred in all root-tips of *Haberlea rhodopensis* examined: a majority of figures had $2n = 44$ but others showed numbers varying from $2n = c. 30$ to $c. 50$. The significance of these observations in the light of differing chromosome counts recently recorded in the literature (Borhidi 1968, $2n = 38$; Lepper 1970, $2n = 44$) is briefly discussed in Ratter, 1975.

Four of the six *Chirita* species show a count of $2n = 18$, whilst *C. bimaculata* D. Wood and *C. hamosa* R. Br., both in the section *Microchirita* C.B. Cl. show $2n = 34$.

All of the *Saintpaulias* have counts of $n = 15$ as in most previous records for the genus, possibly indicating a relationship with subgenus *Streptocarpella* of *Streptocarpus* (see Hilliard & Burt, 1971, p. 44). The hybrid *S. confusus* B. L. Burt \times *orbicularis* B. L. Burt shows perfect chromosome pairing at meiosis and normal fertility, indicating an absence of barriers to gene exchange between the parental species.

The new chromosome counts in *Streptocarpus* conform to the pattern of $2n = 32$ in the subgenus *Streptocarpus* and $2n = 30$ in the subgenus *Streptocarpella*, with the exception of two species of subgenus *Streptocarpus* from Madagascar. Both of these show polyploidy of the normal $x = 16$: *S. variabilis* Humbert is a hexaploid ($2n = 96$) and *S. hildebrandtii* Vatke is octoploid ($2n = 128$) and both show a regular meiosis with formation of bivalents.

TABLE I

	Herbarium specimen number	Meiotic count P.M.C.	Mitotic count root tip 2n
Subfamily Cyrtandroideae Endl.			
Tribe CYRTANDREAE			
Cyrtandra aff. multibracteata		$n = 17$ (1 mei. ana.)	
C.B. Cl.			
C. sandei De Vries	C. 6463		34
C. sororia Schltr.	C. 7436	$n = 17$ (1 mei. ana.)	
Tribe TRICHOSPOREAE Nees			
Aeschyanthus albidus (Bl.) Steud.	C. 5475		30
A. ellipticus Lautb. & K. Sch.	C. 4601		32
A. horsfieldii R. Br.	C. 6526		32
A. lineatus Craib	C. 7402		30
A. longicalyx Ridley	C. 7315		32
A. myrmecophilus P. Woods	C. 7401		64
A. papuanus (Schltr.) B. L. Burtt	C. 6434		32
A. guttatus P. Woods	C. 4600		32
Tribe DIDYMCARPEAE Endl.			
Boea kerrii Craib	C. 6029	17 ₁₁	
B. reticulata Barnett	C. 5980	9 ₁₁	
Chirita bimaculata D. Wood	C. 5927	17 ₁₁	
C. caerulea R. Br.	C. 8252	9 ₁₁	
C. hamosa R. Br.	C. 8032	$n = 17$ (1 mei. ana.)	
C. involucrata Craib	C. 8251	$n = 9$ (1 mei. ana.)	
C. walkeri Gardn.	Theobald & Grupe 2357*	9 ₁₁	
C. sp. from Thailand	C. 8246	9 ₁₁	
Didymocarpus biserratus Barnett	C. 6744	28 ₁₁	
D. floccosus Thw.	C. 8019	$n = 16$ (1 mei. ana.)	
Haberlea rhodopensis Friv.	C. 4050		44 (and c. 30-50, polysomatic)
Loxocarpus conicapsularis (C.B.Cl.) B. L. Burtt	C. 8271	$n = 9$ (1 mei. ana.)	
Saintpaulia brevopilosa B. L. Burtt	C. 3827		30
S. difficilis B. L. Burtt	C. 1570	15 ₁₁	
S. diplotricha B. L. Burtt	C. 3856		30

* Specimen referred to is the wild collection from which the cultivated material originated, there is no cultivated specimen.

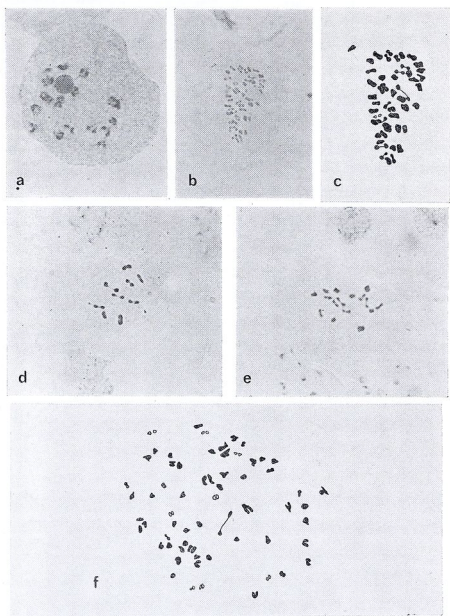


PLATE 9. Squash preparations of: a, *Aeschynanthus ellipticus* C. 4601, P.M.C. diakinesis, 16_{II}; b, *Streptocarpus variabilis* C. 6748, P.M.C. M1, 48_{II}; c, explanatory diagram of b; d, *Chirita* sp. (Thailand) C. 8246, M1, 9_{II}; e, *Streptocarpus rexii* C. 6232, P.M.C. M1, 16_{II}; f, *Streptocarpus hi'debrandtii* C. 8037, P.M.C. M1, 64_{II}, inked-in photograph. a, b, d & e \times 1100; f \times 1200.

<i>S. grandifolia</i> B. L. Burt	C. 2958	15 ₁₁	
<i>S. orbicularis</i> B. L. Burt	C. 3787	15 ₁₁	
<i>S. velutina</i> B. L. Burt	C. 3815	15 ₁₁	
<i>S. confusus</i> B. L. Burt x <i>orbicularis</i> B. L. Burt	C. 3831	15 ₁₁	
Streptocarpus			
subgenus <i>Streptocarpella</i> K. Fritsch			
<i>S. caulescens</i> C.B.Cl.			
var. <i>pallidus</i> Engl.	C. 8016	15 ₁₁	
<i>S. glandulosissimus</i> Engl.†	C. 4955	15 ₁₁	
<i>S. kirkii</i> Hook f.	C. 8336	n = 15 (1 mei. ana.)	
<i>S. muscosus</i> C.B.Cl.	C. 8062	15 ₁₁	
<i>S. oliganthus</i> B. L. Burt	C. 8237	n = 15 (1 mei. ana.)	
<i>S. stomandrus</i> B. L. Burt	C. 8236	15 ₁₁	
<i>S. thompsonii</i> R. Br.			
var. <i>bojeri</i> (R. Br.) C.B.Cl.	C. 8332	n = 15 (1 mei. ana.)	
<i>S. thysanotus</i> Hilliard & Burt	C. 8094	15 ₁₁	
subgenus <i>Streptocarpus</i> **			
<i>S. hildebrandtii</i> Vatke	C. 8037	64 ₁₁	
<i>S. kungwensis</i> Hilliard & Burt	C. 4022	16 ₁₁	
	C. 8371	16 ₁₁	
	(different stock)		
<i>S. polyanthus</i> Hook. forma	C. 8323	n = 16 (1 mei. ana.)	
<i>S. rexii</i> (Hook.) Lind.	C. 6232	16 ₁₁	
<i>S. variabilis</i> Humbert	C. 6748	48 ₁₁	
Genus <i>anomalum</i>			
<i>Jerdonia indica</i> Wight	C. 5117	14 ₁₁	

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** Since this was written, counts of 16₁₁ have been made in *S. schliebenii* Mansf. (C. 8423). This confirms morphological observations made when the seed germinated, that the species should be placed in subgenus *Streptocarpus*.

† Erroneously published in Ratter & Milne (1970) as 16₁₁.